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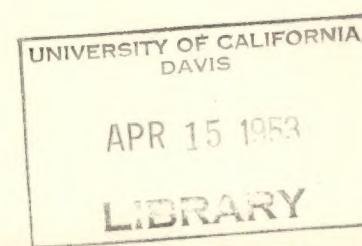
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PACIFIC COAST CANNED PEARS

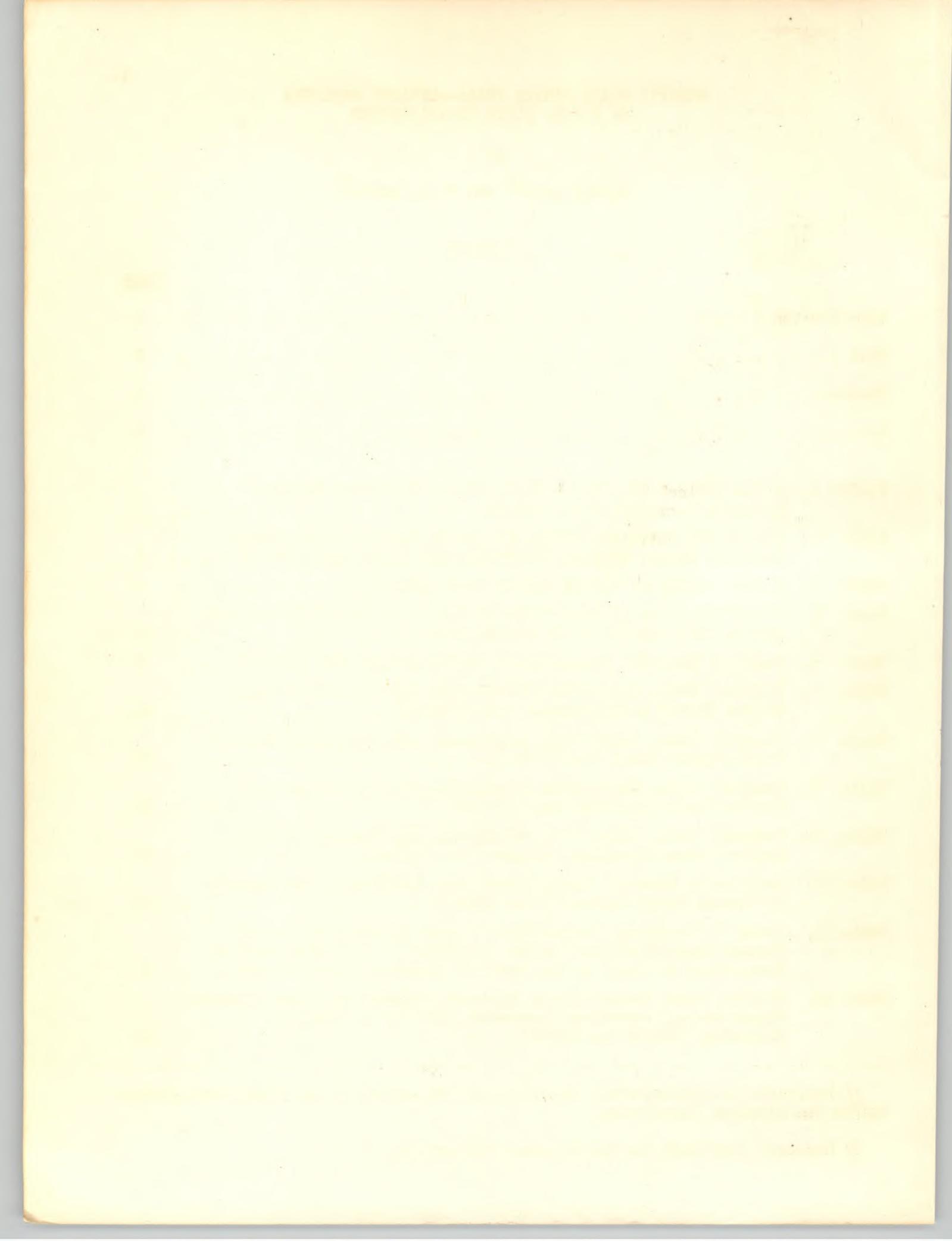
REVISED ANALYSIS OF F.O.B. PRICE RELATIONSHIPS

Sidney Hoos and R.D. Aplin



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PACIFIC COAST CANNED PEARS--REVISED ANALYSIS
OF F.O.B. PRICE RELATIONSHIPS

by

Sidney Hoos^{1/} and R. D. Aplin^{2/}

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1/ Professor of Agricultural Economics and Economist in the Experiment Station and on the Giannini Foundation.

2/ Research Assistant on the Giannini Foundation.

PAULINE COOK CAMPBELL LIPPER - BOSTON, MASS.
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Montana Geologic Survey

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PACIFIC COAST CANNED PEARS--REVISED ANALYSIS
OF F.O.B. PRICE RELATIONSHIPS

Sidney Hoos and R. D. Aplin

INTRODUCTION

Pears are one of the major canned fruits. Pears are also an important fresh shipping fruit, and that outlet is important for many growers in California and in the Northwest. Yet, for certain pear-producing areas on the Pacific Coast, the canning outlet is of major significance, in both pears canned as such and for use in fruit cocktail.^{3/}

From the view of economics and marketing, California and the Northwest comprise a single pear-producing area. This applies particularly to canned pears and also to fresh shipping pears to a great extent. In response to the pear canning industry of the Pacific Coast, reports giving economic-marketing information have been issued periodically. Included with such information were various economic-statistical analyses of f.o.b. prices of canned pears. The reports were used by growers, canners, distributors, and purchasers of canned pears. The reports were used, along with other economic and market information, to evaluate the current market situation and appraise its outlook.

In order to provide the canned pear industry with market information, the economic-statistical analyses of the f.o.b. prices of canned pears were revised periodically. Revisions at times were minor and, at other times, more significant. The intent was to make available the most recent analysis that the current circumstances and available information permitted.^{4/}

^{3/} Hoos, Sidney, and S. W. Shear. California Bartlett Pears, Economic Status. Berkeley, 1947. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta. Circ. 368 and its statistical supplement)

^{4/} The latest issue in the series is Sidney Hoos, Statistical Analyses of the Annual Average F.O.B. Prices of Pacific Coast Canned Pears, 1926-27 to 1951-52. Berkeley, 1952. (Calif. Univ. Col. of Agr. Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. Mimeo graphed Report 135)

THE GREAT CANADIAN PRAIRIES—
THE C. & G. R. PRICE MIGRATION LINES.
SPECIAL BOOK BY H. D. ALLEN
ILLUSTRATED.

DATA

The objective of this report is to introduce major revisions in the economic-statistical analysis of factors related to the f.o.b. prices of Pacific Coast canned pears. Developments in the canned fruit industries call for their adequate reflection in the analysis, and research for and with market information has made it possible now to introduce appropriate changes in the analysis. Thus, in a sense the economic-statistical analysis is brought more in line with current needs. The market information developed with the use of the report thereby may be put on a firmer basis.

The revisions introduced may be briefly indicated as follows: the index of competing canned fruit prices has been broadened by adding canned fruit cocktail and canned freestone peaches; the relative weights applied to prices in the index of competing canned fruit prices have been revised to reflect the current relative importance of the various canned fruits; the index of United States nonagricultural income has been replaced by an index of the United States disposable income; and the base periods for the indexes of competing canned fruit prices and income have been shifted from 1935-1939 to 1947-1949.

The index of competing canned fruit prices has been broadened by adding canned freestone peaches and canned fruit cocktail to the three fruits previously included in the index, canned apricots, canned cling peaches, and canned pineapple. The base period of the index has been shifted from the 1935-1939 period to that of 1947-1949. This shift in base period from the prewar to recent postwar years is in line with current developments in other index numbers and has already been introduced in various statistical series issued by the federal government. In addition, the prices of the canned fruits in the index have been given new weights, reflecting the relative importance of the individual fruits as measured by their annual shipments. It may be noted that these changes in the index make it more acceptable in the sense that it reflects current developments.

edit all associate notes containing off-diagonal edit to switch to off

Le meurtre d'Orsi est à l'origine d'un conflit entre les deux familles. Il se déroule dans un village de la campagne romaine, où deux familles rivales, les Orsi et les Caffarelli, ont été réduites à la misère par la spéculation foncière des grands propriétaires terriens. Les Orsi sont des agriculteurs pauvres qui vivent dans une modeste maison en pierre. Les Caffarelli sont des propriétaires terriens qui ont acheté leur propriété au prix fort et qui vivent dans une luxueuse villa avec une grande écurie. Le conflit commence lorsque le fils de l'ancien maître des lieux, Giacomo Caffarelli, tombe amoureux de la fille des Orsi, Anna. Giacomo essaie de convaincre son père, le maître des lieux, de faire construire une nouvelle villa pour Anna, mais son père refuse. Giacomo alors décide de faire construire une villa secrète pour Anna dans les sous-sols de la villa familiale. Mais lorsqu'il va chercher Anna pour la faire entrer dans la villa, il la trouve morte dans la chambre de l'ancien maître des lieux. Giacomo est alors accusé du meurtre et est arrêté. Le procureur, Francesco Sartori, décide de faire appel à l'avocat défenseur, Giacomo Caffarelli, pour défendre Giacomo. Giacomo Caffarelli réussit à prouver que Giacomo n'a pas commis le meurtre et que c'est en fait l'ancien maître des lieux qui a tué Anna. Giacomo Caffarelli est alors libéré et Giacomo et Anna peuvent finalement être ensemble.

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ado hixt bebiuk uusq ead' yibut t'ek lo boiced easd sin. I alqatutit haqqan

tenido por el Congreso de los Estados Unidos en la Corte Suprema de Justicia de los Estados Unidos.

de fiera: isolteitsja laotiszy ni' baoibordat' ybaegi is' zed nis' zledun' xebat
etruil behnep' ed' lo' zekiq' zed' (moitish) HT. Vnusun'evos Isabell' ed' vd' tsusai

before it was released as *Sturisoma* (see Fig. 1).

Another change introduced concerns the measurement of national income reflected in the analysis. In the reports issued during the recent postwar years, an index of United States nonagricultural income, with the average for 1935-1939 = 100, was used. For the years beginning with 1929-30, that index now has been replaced by an index of United States disposable personal income, with the average for 1947-1949 as the base. The disposable income is derived from personal income by adjusting for tax obligations. The new base period was introduced for the same reason as noted above for the price index of competing canned fruits. It is deemed desirable to introduce the new index since many users of the report use disposable income figures in review of the market situation. Thus, the inclusion of disposable income in the analysis should help to coordinate it with the other income information used by the industry.

During the latter half of the 1930's and also during the postwar years, fruit cocktail developed and then maintained a significant position as one of the major canned fruit items. The expansion in the production and sale of canned fruit cocktail emphasized the need for inclusion of its price in the index of competing canned prices. This was not done earlier since appropriate price data for canned fruit cocktail were not available. More adequate data have now been compiled and analyzed. Accordingly, fruit cocktail has been introduced into the index beginning with the year 1936-37; adequate price data for earlier years are not available. The absence of fruit cocktail from the index for the years prior to 1936-37 does not impose a serious limitation, however, since in those years the volume of canned fruit cocktail was relatively less significant.

Although canned freestone peaches are not packed in as large volume as are canned cling peaches, there is evidence that competitive demand relations exist between canned freestone and canned clingstone peaches.^{5/} The new index of

^{5/} Hoos, Sidney, and W. G. O'Regan. Statistical Analyses of Competitive Relations Between Canned Clingstone and Canned Freestone Peaches. Berkeley, 1949. Processed. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta.)

During the last year I have had the pleasure of meeting many interesting people, and I have been fortunate enough to make some very good friends. One of the most pleasant experiences was my visit to New York City, where I was able to meet many old friends and make new ones. The city is a wonderful place, full of life and energy, and it was a great pleasure to spend time there. I also enjoyed visiting the surrounding areas, such as Central Park and the Bronx Zoo, which were both beautiful and interesting. Overall, my trip to New York was a wonderful experience, and I would definitely recommend it to anyone who is interested in exploring a major city.

competing canned fruit prices includes canned freestone peaches beginning with the year 1940-41; earlier years were not included because of the unavailability of appropriate price data. The price data used for canned freestone peaches are f.o.b. prices of California Elberta peaches which are the most important variety of canned freestone peaches in recent years. Comparable price data for California Elbertas are not available for earlier years. Price data during those earlier years are available for canned Lovells, the most important variety of freestones then canned. Since Elbertas are the canned freestone of most importance now, the Elberta prices were used for freestone peaches during the postwar years.

The statistical data used in the report are given in complete detail in the appended tables. The footnotes to the tables explain the sources of the data and how the various series were constructed. But here it is pertinent to note that the price data for canned cling peaches, canned apricots, and canned pears, as well as the postwar data for canned fruit cocktail, are industry average prices reflecting actual experience of the canneries as reported to the Cling Peach Advisory Board or its preceding and associated agencies. The price data for canned fruit cocktail in the prewar years, canned freestone peaches, and canned pineapple reflect published quotations supplemented by trade information. Comparative checks of those published data suggest that they are appropriate for use in the analysis in the sense that their year-to-year changes are indicative of the market price behavior.

RESULTS

Using the revised data indicated above and shown in more detail in the appended tables, the economic-statistical analysis was revised. Various formulations of the relations between the f.o.b. prices of Pacific Coast canned pears and the various market factors related to them were considered. The results of some of these formulations are summarized in Table 12. Careful consideration

of the various sets of results, giving attention to the combined views of economics, statistics, and marketing--as well as practical problems in the use of the results--suggests the presentation of the formulation whose results are described below; that formulation not only compares very favorably with others, but also has the advantage that it carries on the general understanding developed in the industry in recent years.

The results of the revised analysis selected for presentation may be summarized as follows, indicating the average market relations prevailing during the period analyzed (equation 7, Table 12).

A change of 1,000,000 cases (24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ basis) in the domestic movement of Pacific Coast canned pears, with both United States disposable income and competing canned fruit prices held constant, was on the average accompanied by a change in the opposite direction of about 38 cents a case in the f.o.b. price (average all grades and sizes) of canned pears.

An increase of 10 per cent in the index of United States disposable income, with both the domestic movement of Pacific Coast canned pears and the prices of competing canned fruits held constant, was on the average accompanied by an increase of about 41 cents a case in the f.o.b. price (average all grades and sizes) of canned pears.

A change of ten points in the index of prices of competing canned fruits, with both the domestic movement of Pacific Coast canned pears and United States disposable income held constant, was on the average accompanied by a change in the same direction of about 19 cents a case in the f.o.b. price (average all grades and sizes) of canned pears.

The above average price relationships are summarized in this preliminary report at this time so as to provide a convenient background for the canned pear industry in its discussions preparatory to the 1953-54 season. As the current season comes to a close and market data reflecting its experience become

ANSWER

To see odd and interesting distinctions from the point of view of the author.

3c. In what year did you first buy (check off all that apply) a new \$100,000 or more vehicle?

anous religious sects? better to wait at the first party to see what will happen.

available, another report including the data for 1952-53 will be developed. That report, it is presently intended, will include a price analysis developed along the same general lines as the one here summarized.

NOTE

The formulations of price relationships summarized in Table 12 include the results of some experiments with variables not explicitly referred to in the above comments. Such variables include canners' carry-over at the beginning of the current season and in terms of its level in relation to the current season's shipments as well as in relation to the just-past season's shipments. Other formulations continue the inclusion of United States nonagricultural income but with the new base period of 1947-1949, rather than introducing the index of United States disposable income. Another variation replaces the index of competing canned fruit prices with an index of competing canned fruit shipments to reflect the impact of the market situations in canned fruits other than canned pears. A detailed comparative analysis of these various formulations is not intended here. It may be noted, however, that, in terms of application and utility in projection, the formulation whose price relationships are summarized above compares favorably with the other formulations and has the advantage of being related to a hypothesis of market price behavior which is generally familiar to the industry. Yet, continued development of and experimentation with various formulations are intended so as to approach one which is adequately acceptable from the combined views of economics, statistics, and marketing.

TABLE 1

F.O.B. Prices of Pacific Coast Canned Pears and Related
Economic Variables from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	F.o.b. price of Pacific Coast canned pears (average all grades and sizes)	Domestic movement of Pacific Coast canned pears	Index of United States dis- posable income	Index of com- peting canned fruit prices
			1	
thousands of cases; 24 No. 2½ basis				
1924-25	5.40	1,014	34.5	254.0
1925-26	5.44	1,293	37.5	200.7
1926-27	4.31	1,957	38.3	201.9
1927-28	4.60	1,637	38.6	176.3
1928-29	4.13	2,170	40.1	172.4
1929-30	4.82	2,383	41.7	195.4
1930-31	3.53	2,617	36.5	174.9
1931-32	2.82	1,990	29.6	175.3
1932-33	2.48	2,200	24.8	182.6
1933-34	2.64	2,767	25.9	207.3
1934-35	3.05	2,984	29.3	199.1
1935-36	2.92	2,670	33.2	167.7
1936-37	2.92	3,997	36.7	156.2
1937-38	3.07	2,681	36.5	170.7
1938-39	2.77	3,114	36.3	142.3
1939-40	3.27	2,768	38.7	145.2
1940-41	3.06	4,150	43.8	126.3
(War years)				
1947-48	7.07	4,866	95.6	107.0
1948-49	7.37	3,660	102.1	104.1
1949-50	5.15	5,613	102.3	89.4
1950-51	6.90	4,815	116.4	92.1
1951-52	6.40	4,354	123.0	89.5

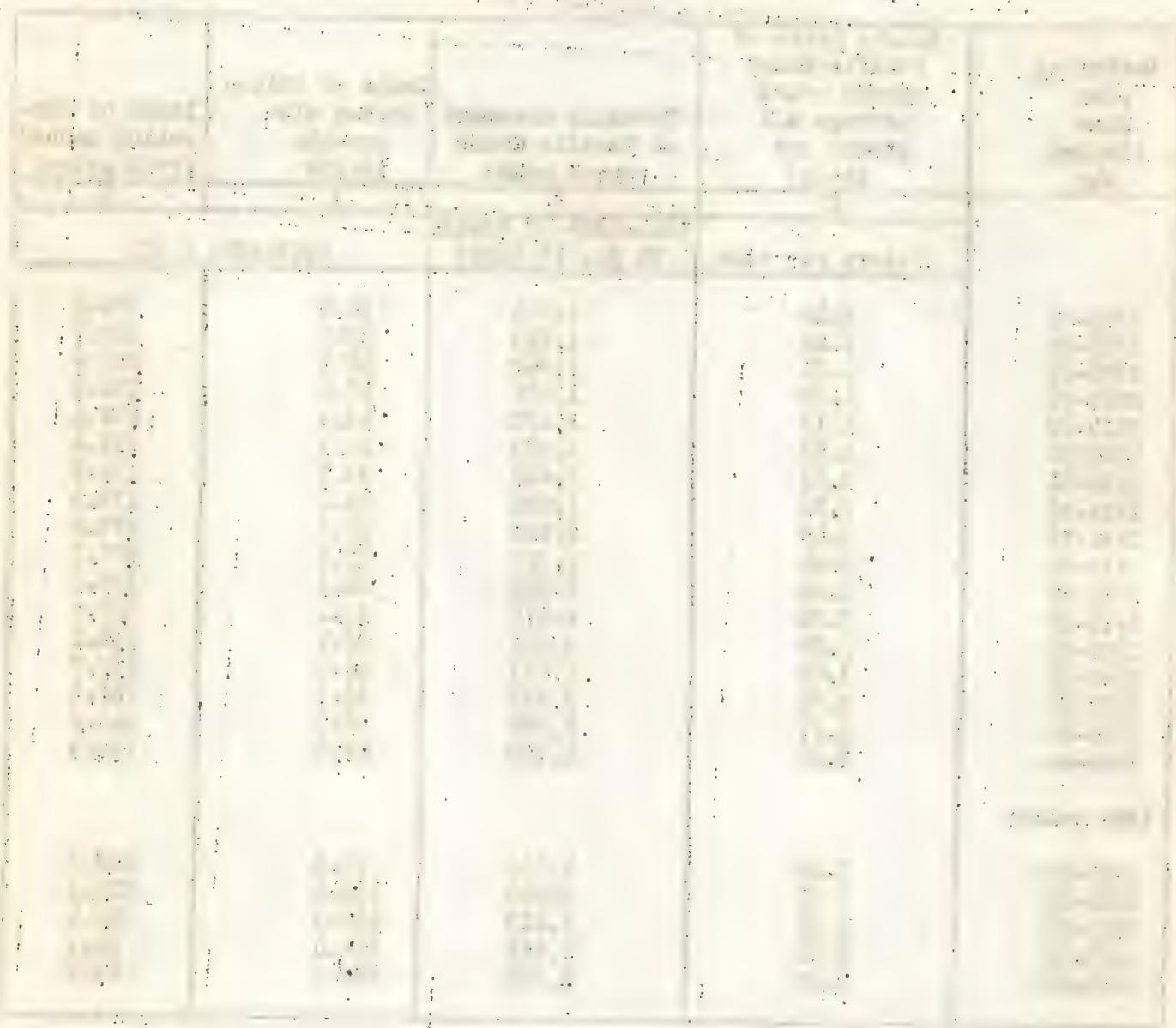
Sources:

Col. 1: Table 3, column 3.

Col. 2: Table 5, column 3.

Col. 3: Table 4, column 4.

Col. 4: For sources and methods of construction, see Table 4.



At right: See "conclusions to abortion bills" section with notes

TABLE 2

Actual and Estimated F.O.B. Prices of Pacific Coast Canned Bartlett Pears,
Average All Grades and Sizes, from 1926-27

Marketing year, June through May	Actual price 1	Estimated price 2	Difference: column 1 minus column 2	Column 3 as per cent of column 1 4
			3	per cent
			dollars per case	
1926-27	4.31	4.65	-.34	- 7.9
1927-28	4.60	4.32	.28	6.1
1928-29	4.13	4.22	-.09	- 2.2
1929-30	4.82	4.78	.04	0.8
1930-31	3.53	3.66	-.13	- 3.7
1931-32	2.82	2.90	-.08	- 2.8
1932-33	2.48	2.12	.36	14.5
1933-34	2.64	2.59	.05	1.9
1934-35	3.05	2.93	.12	3.9
1935-36	2.92	3.04	-.12	- 4.1
1936-37	2.92	2.79	.13	4.5
1937-38	3.07	3.55	-.48	-15.6
1938-39	2.77	2.81	-.04	- 1.4
1939-40	3.27	3.30	-.03	- 0.9
(War years)				
1947-48	7.07	6.08	.99	14.0
1948-49	7.37	6.80	.57	7.7
1949-50	5.15	5.78	-.63	-12.2
1950-51	6.90	6.75	.15	2.2
1951-52	6.40	7.14	-.74	-11.6

Sources:

Col. 1: From Table 3, column 3.

Col. 2: Estimated by equation 7, Table 12.

Col. 3: Column 1 minus column 2.

Col. 4: Column 3 as per cent of column 1.

Fig. 38. Geologic relations certain.

TABLE 3

F.O.B. Prices of Canned Fruits from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	California cling peaches (choice $2\frac{1}{2}$)	California apricots	Pacific Coast pears	California freestone peaches (Elberta choice $2\frac{1}{2}$)	California fruit cocktail (choice $2\frac{1}{2}$)	Hawaiian pineapple (sliced fancy, $2\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. San Francisco)
		(Average all grades and sizes)				
	1	2	3	4	5	6
dollars per case						
1924-25	4.72	3.91	5.40			5.20
1925-26	4.23	3.72	5.44			4.30
1926-27	4.10	3.85	4.31			4.70
1927-28	3.45	3.97	4.60			4.20
1928-29	3.50	3.67	4.13			4.40
1929-30	4.57	3.97	4.82			4.70
1930-31	3.20	3.32	3.53			4.00
1931-32	2.80	2.64	2.82			3.00
1932-33	2.15	2.23	2.48			3.10
1933-34	2.49	2.37	2.64			3.60
1934-35	2.88	3.47	3.05			3.60
1935-36	2.66	2.93	2.92			3.60
1936-37	2.79	2.75	2.92		3.90	3.60
1937-38	3.11	3.02	3.07		4.00	3.80
1938-39	2.44	2.55	2.77		3.40	3.40
1939-40	2.56	2.77	3.27		3.75	3.60
1940-41	2.43	3.23	3.06	3.20	3.35	3.60
(War years)						
1947-48	4.78	5.20	7.07	5.60	6.90	6.10
1948-49	5.10	4.55	7.37	6.10	6.65	6.80
1949-50	4.07	4.11	5.15	5.08	5.70	6.40
1950-51	5.17	4.83	6.90	6.10	6.65	6.80
1951-52	5.53	5.29	6.40	6.20	6.68	6.80

Sources:

- Col. 1: Based on data compiled by the Cling Peach Advisory Board from reports by California canners as reported in Hoos, Sidney, Statistical Analysis of the Annual Average F.O.B. Prices of Canned Clingstone Peaches, 1924-25 to 1951-52, July, 1952, Giannini Foundation Mimeographed Report No. 132.
- Col. 2: Compiled by Cling Peach Advisory Board from reports by canners as reported in Hoos, Sidney, Statistical Analysis of the Annual Average F.O.B. Prices of Canned Apricots, 1926-27 to 1951-52, July, 1952, Giannini Foundation Mimeographed Report No. 133. For years 1924-25, 1925-26, and 1940-41 from Hoos, Sidney, and Irving Dubov, Indexes of Competing Canned Fruit Prices, October, 1949, Giannini Foundation Report.

(Continued on next page.)

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Table 3 continued.

- Col. 3: Compiled from canner reports by Canners League of California and Northwest Canners Association as reported in Hoos, Sidney, Statistical Analysis of the Annual Average F.O.B. Prices of Pacific Coast Canned Pears, 1926-27 to 1951-52, July, 1952, Giannini Foundation Mimeographed Report No. 135. For years 1924-25, 1925-26, and 1940-41 from Hoos, Sidney, and Irving Dubov, Indexes of Competing Canned Fruit Prices, October, 1949, Giannini Foundation Report.
- Col. 4: California Fruit News, supplemented by trade information.
- Col. 5: Years from 1936-37 to 1940-41, published quotations from California Fruit News. Years from 1947-48 to 1951-52 based on information compiled by the Cling Peach Advisory Board from cannery reports.
- Col. 6: Hoos, Sidney, Statistical Analysis of the Annual Average F.O.B. Prices of Canned Clingstone Peaches, 1924-25 to 1951-52, July, 1952, Giannini Foundation Mimeographed Report No. 132.

10. The following is a list of the names of the members of the Board of Education, their terms of office, and the date of their election.

TABLE 4

Construction of Revised Index of Prices of Canned Fruits Competing
With Pacific Coast Canned Pears

Marketing year, June through May	Weighted average prices of competing canned fruits		United States dis- posable income		Revised index of competing canned fruit prices (1947-1949 = 100)
	Dollars per case	Relatives, 1947-1949 = 100	Billions of dollars	Index, 1947-1949 = 100	
	1	2	3	4	5
1924-25	4.8934	87.63	64.6	34.5	254.0
1925-26	4.2033	75.27	70.1	37.5	200.7
1926-27	4.3185	77.34	71.7	38.3	201.9
1927-28	3.7991	68.04	72.3	38.6	176.3
1928-29	3.8607	69.14	75.1	40.1	172.4
1929-30	4.5492	81.47	78.1	41.7	195.4
1930-31	3.5652	63.85	68.4	36.5	174.9
1931-32	2.8976	51.89	55.4	29.6	175.3
1932-33	2.5285	45.28	46.5	24.8	182.6
1933-34	2.9985	53.70	48.4	25.9	207.3
1934-35	3.2571	58.33	54.8	29.3	199.1
1935-36	3.1100	55.69	62.1	33.2	167.7
1936-37	3.2001	57.31	68.6	36.7	156.2
1937-38	3.4791	62.30	68.3	36.5	170.7
1938-39	2.8841	51.65	67.9	36.3	142.3
1939-40	3.1374	56.19	72.4	38.7	145.2
1940-41	3.0902	55.34	82.0	43.8	126.3
(War years)					
1947-48	5.7124	102.30	178.9	95.6	107.0
1948-49	5.9335	106.26	191.1	102.1	104.1
1949-50	5.1060	91.44	191.5	102.3	89.4
1950-51	5.9872	107.22	217.8	116.4	92.1
1951-52	6.1445	110.04	230.2	123.0	89.5

Sources:

- Col. 1: Canned fruit (other than pears) prices weighted by their corresponding shipments. F.o.b. prices (other than pears) given in Table 3 weighted by corresponding domestic shipments given in Table 5.
- Col. 2: Figures in column 1 expressed as percentages of their 1947-1949 average.
- Col. 3: Based on income data reported by U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business. From 1924-25 to 1928-29, U. S. Nonagricultural Income; from 1929-30 to 1951-52, U. S. Disposable Personal Income.
- Col. 4: Figures in column 3 expressed as percentages of their 1947-1949 average.
- Col. 5: Column 2 as per cent of column 4.

Siempre en el mismo orden que en la otra parte de la carta, se dice:

que el Dr. Gómez, que es un hombre de mucha cultura y que ha hecho
mucha labor en la Escuela Normal de Bogotá, ha sido nombrado Director
de la Escuela Normal de Popayán, y que el Dr. Gómez ha hecho ya
el trámite para que el Dr. Gómez sea nombrado Director de la Escuela
Normal de Bogotá.

TABLE 5

Canners' Domestic Shipments of Canned Fruits from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	Calif. fornia cling peaches	Calif. fornia apricots	Pacific Coast pears	California freestone peaches	Calif. fornia fruit cocktail	Pine- ^a / apple	Total	Total, excluding Pacific Coast canned pears
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
thousands of cases; 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ basis								
1924-25	4,607	1,235	1,014			6,611	13,467	12,453
1925-26	7,484	1,755	1,293			6,611	17,143	15,850
1926-27	8,599	2,038	1,957			7,465	20,059	18,102
1927-28	10,867	1,779	1,637			8,603	22,886	21,249
1928-29	10,490	2,195	2,170			7,876	22,731	20,561
1929-30	7,483	2,259	2,383			7,616	19,741	17,358
1930-31	9,257	2,183	2,617			8,994	23,051	20,434
1931-32	5,976	1,541	1,990			9,525	19,032	17,042
1932-33	8,148	1,521	2,200			6,270	18,139	15,939
1933-34	7,415	2,034	2,767			8,327	20,543	17,776
1934-35	7,685	1,477	2,984			7,500	19,646	16,662
1935-36	8,452	1,951	2,670			8,600	21,673	19,003
1936-37	9,358	2,992	3,997		1,450	10,400	28,197	24,200
1937-38	6,854	2,901	2,681		1,589	9,100	23,125	20,444
1938-39	10,127	2,562	3,114		2,070	8,200	26,073	22,959
1939-40	8,673	2,640	2,768		2,151	10,100	26,332	23,564
1940-41	11,433	2,012	4,150	1,233	4,448	11,500	34,776	30,626
(War years)								
1947-48	13,843	2,415	4,866	1,291	8,770	10,100	41,285	36,419
1948-49	12,382	3,528	3,660	1,690	6,732	11,500	39,492	35,832
1949-50	15,849	3,072	5,613	1,493	7,021	11,900	44,948	39,335
1950-51	14,305	3,566	4,815	1,896	8,003	12,400	44,985	40,170
1951-52	13,402	3,374	4,354	2,471	6,448	11,500	41,549	37,195

^a/ Packers' and importers' shipments for domestic civilian consumption.

Sources:

Col. 1: Table 6, column 7.

Col. 2: Table 8, column 7.

Col. 3: Table 7, column 7.

Col. 4: Table 9, column 5.

Col. 5: Table 10, column 8.

(Continued on next page.)

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Table 5 continued.

Col. 6: For years 1924-25 and 1925-26, average of the corresponding two-year packs compiled by Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii as reported by trade sources.

For years 1926-27 through 1933-34 from Wellman, H. R., Statistical Analysis of the Annual Average F.O.B. Prices of California Canned Apricots, 1926-27 to 1936-37, June, 1937, Giannini Foundation Mimeo-graphed Report No. 60. Figures are shipments from Hawaii to United States for July through June and converted at 55 pounds per case.

For years 1934-35 through 1949-50, Packers' and Importers' Shipments for Domestic Civilian Consumption, Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industries, 1934-35, Industrial Series No. 15, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and Canned Fruits and Vegetables Industry Reports, Office of Industry and Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce from: Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, Bulletin No. 207.

For years 1950-51 and 1951-52 as compiled from trade sources.

Col. 7: Sum of columns 1 through 6.

Col. 8: Column 7 minus column 3.

1920-1921
1920-1921
1920-1921

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1920-1921
1920-1921
1920-1921
1920-1921
1920-1921

CC-7 : Sum of income & expenditure

TABLE 6

Canners' Pack, Carry-Over, Shipments, and Exports of California
Canned Cling Peaches from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	Pack	Canners' stocks on hand at be- ginning of year	Total supply	Canners' stocks on hand at end of year	Total movement from canners' hands	United States exports	Domestic movement
		1	2	3	4	5	6
thousands of cases; 24 No. 2½ basis							
1924-25		1,391		709			4,607
1925-26		709		449			7,484
1926-27		449		3,730			8,599
1927-28	10,499	3,730	14,229	1,322	12,907	2,040	10,867
1928-29	14,439	1,322	15,761	3,109	12,652	2,162	10,490
1929-30	7,724	3,109	10,833	1,629	9,204	1,721	7,483
1930-31	13,174	1,629	14,803	3,922	10,881	1,624	9,257
1931-32	8,349	3,922	12,271	4,826	7,445	1,469	5,976
1932-33	6,414	4,826	11,240	1,359	9,881	1,733	8,148
1933-34	10,244	1,359	11,603	2,389	9,214	1,799	7,415
1934-35	8,258	2,389	10,647	1,836	8,811	1,126	7,685
1935-36	10,850	1,836	12,686	1,929	10,757	2,305	8,452
1936-37	10,236	1,929	12,165	1,498	10,667	1,309	9,358
1937-38	12,205	1,498	13,703	5,578	8,125	1,271	6,854
1938-39	9,446	5,578	15,024	2,737	12,287	2,160	10,127
1939-40	10,579	2,737	13,316	2,690	10,626	1,953	8,673
1940-41	9,608	2,690	12,299	779	11,520	87	11,433
(War years)							
1947-48	15,309	456	15,765	1,247	14,518	675	13,843
1948-49	14,650	1,247	15,897	3,061	12,836	454	12,382
1949-50	16,525	3,061	19,585	2,058	16,332 ^{a/}	483	15,849
1950-51	14,417	2,058	16,475	531	14,771 ^{b/}	466	14,305
1951-52	19,145	531	19,676	3,418	13,842 ^{c/}	440	13,402

a/ Excludes government school lunch purchases of 865,000 cases in June, 1949-March, 1950, and an additional 331,000 cases in April, 1950. If school lunch purchases were included, total movement would be 17,528,219 cases.

b/ Excludes government purchases of 1,172,766 cases. If government purchases were included, total movement would be 15,943,675 cases.

c/ Excludes government purchases of 2,416,000 cases (1,970,000 quartermaster and 446,000 school lunch). If government purchases were included, total movement would be 16,258,400 cases.

(Continued on next page.)

Table 6 continued.

Sources:

Cols. 1, 2, and 4: Canners League of California as reported in Hoos, Sidney, and J. N. Boles, Selected Statistics on California Clingstone Peaches for the 1952 Canning Season, July, 1952, Giannini Foundation Mimeographed Report.

Col. 3: Column 1 plus column 2.

Col. 5: Column 3 minus column 4.

Col. 6: U. S. Department of Commerce, Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States as reported in Hoos, Sidney, Statistical Analysis of the Annual Average F.O.B. Prices of Canned Clingstone Peaches, 1924-25 to 1951-52, July, 1952, Giannini Foundation Mimeographed Report No. 132.
(All exports are considered to be clings since no breakdown between clings and frees is available.)

Col. 7: Column 5 minus column 6. For years 1924-25, 1925-26, and 1926-27 from Hoos, Sidney, and Irving Dubov, Indexes of Competing Canned Fruit Prices, October, 1949, Giannini Foundation Report, as compiled by Canners League of California and Cling Peach Advisory Board.

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TABLE 7

Canners' Pack, Carry-Over, Shipments, and Exports of
Pacific Coast Canned Pears from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	Pack	Canners' stocks on hand at be- ginning of year	Total supply	Canners' stocks on hand at end of year	Total movement from canners' hands	United States exports	Domestic movement
		1	2	3	4	5	6
thousands of cases; 24 No. 2½ basis							
1924-25		142		51			1,014
1925-26		51		507			1,293
1926-27	3,260	507	3,767	401	3,366	1,409	1,957
1927-28	2,639	401	3,040	167	2,873	1,236	1,637
1928-29	4,116	167	4,283	292	3,991	1,821	2,170
1929-30	4,206	292	4,498	952	3,546	1,163	2,383
1930-31	4,153	952	5,105	893	4,212	1,595	2,617
1931-32	3,635	893	4,528	870	3,658	1,668	1,990
1932-33	3,117	870	3,987	429	3,558	1,358	2,200
1933-34	4,377	429	4,806	273	4,533	1,766	2,767
1934-35	5,505	273	5,778	1,291	4,487	1,503	2,984
1935-36	4,230	1,291	5,521	957	4,564	1,894	2,670
1936-37	5,355	957	6,312	850	5,462	1,465	3,997
1937-38	4,321	850	5,171	1,150	4,021	1,340	2,681
1938-39	4,090	1,150	5,240	400	4,840	1,726	3,114
1939-40	4,057	400	4,457	280	4,177	1,409	2,768
1940-41							4,150
(War years)							
1947-48	5,622	200	5,822	726	5,096	230	4,866
1948-49	3,831	726	4,557	761	3,796	136	3,660
1949-50	5,459	761	6,220	448	5,772	159	5,613
1950-51	6,048	448	6,496	566	5,930	215	4,815 ^a /
1951-52	6,215	566	6,781	1,575	5,206	95	4,354 ^a /

^{a/} Excludes 900,549 cases in 1950-51 and 758,000 cases in 1951-52 purchased by U. S. Defense Department (Quartermaster Corps). If quartermaster purchases were included, domestic shipments would amount to 5,715,000 cases in 1950-51 and 5,111,679 cases in 1951-52.

(Continued on next page.)

Section	Month	Base No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	January	1												
2	February	2												
3	March	3												
4	April	4												
5	May	5												
6	June	6												
7	July	7												
8	August	8												
9	September	9												
10	October	10												
11	November	11												
12	December	12												

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Table 7 continued.

Sources: As reported in Hoos, Sidney, Statistical Analysis of the Annual Average F.O.B. Prices of Pacific Coast Canned Pears, 1926-27 to 1951-52, July, 1952, Giannini Foundation Mimeographed Report No. 135.

Cols. 1, 2, and 4: Compiled from reports of Canners League of California and Northwest Canners Association.

Col. 3: Column 1 plus column 2.

Col. 5: Column 3 minus column 4.

Col. 6: Compiled from U. S. Department of Commerce, Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States (exports converted at 45 pounds per No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ equivalent case; April-May, 1952, exports estimated) as reported in Hoos, Sidney, Giannini Foundation Mimeographed Report No. 135.

Col. 7: Column 5 minus column 6. For the years 1924-25, 1925-26, and 1940-41 from Hoos, Sidney, and Irving Dubov, Indexes of Competing Canned Fruit Prices, October, 1949, Giannini Foundation Report, as compiled by Canners League of California and Cling Peach Advisory Board.

• A note on writing & editing

TABLE 8

Canners' Pack, Carry-Over, Shipments, and Exports of
California Canned Apricots from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	Pack	Canners' stocks on hand at be- ginning of year	Total supply	Canners' stocks on hand at end of year	Total movement from canners' hands	United States exports	Domestic movement
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		thousands of cases; 24 No. 2½ basis					
1924-25		298		315			1,235
1925-26		315		21			1,755
1926-27	3,227	21	3,248	401	2,847	809	2,038
1927-28	2,960	401	3,361	952	2,409	630	1,779
1928-29	1,991	952	2,943	154	2,789	594	2,195
1929-30	4,023	154	4,177	1,189	2,988	729	2,259
1930-31	1,954	1,189	3,143	546	2,597	414	2,183
1931-32	2,006	546	2,552	515	2,037	496	1,541
1932-33	1,805	515	2,320	323	1,997	476	1,521
1933-34	2,416	323	2,739	167	2,572	538	2,034
1934-35	1,774	167	1,941	227	1,714	237	1,477
1935-36	3,164	227	3,391	844	2,547	596	1,951
1936-37	2,899	844	3,743	228	3,515	523	2,992
1937-38	5,553	228	5,781	2,305	3,476	575	2,901
1938-39	1,547	2,305	3,852	528	3,324	762	2,562
1939-40	3,338	528	3,866	479	3,387	747	2,640
1940-41							2,012
(War years)							
1947-48	3,063	279	3,342	639	2,703	288	2,415
1948-49	4,651	639	5,290	1,508	3,782	254	3,528
1949-50	2,307	1,508	3,815	532	3,283	211	3,072
1950-51	3,661	532	4,193	115	4,078	135	3,566 ^{a/}
1951-52	4,538	115	4,653	614	4,039	145	3,374 ^{b/}

a/ Excludes United States government (quartermaster) purchases of 375,564 cases; if government purchases were included, total domestic shipments would be 3,942,072 cases.

b/ Excludes United States government (quartermaster) purchases of 520,000 cases; if government purchases were included, total domestic shipments would be 3,894,217 cases.

(Continued on next page.)

It is also good to have a good memory, but it is not always necessary.

Table 8 continued.

Sources: As reported in Hoos, Sidney, Statistical Analysis of the Annual Average F.O.B. Prices of Canned Apricots, 1926-27 to 1951-52, July, 1952, Giannini Foundation Mimeographed Report No. 133.

Col. 1 through 5: Compiled by Canners League of California.

Col. 6: Compiled from U. S. Department of Commerce, Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States (exports converted at 45 pounds per No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ equivalent case; April-May, 1952, exports estimated).

Col. 7: Column 5 minus column 6. For years 1924-25, 1925-26, and 1940-41 from Hoos, Sidney, and Irving Dubov, Indexes of Competing Canned Fruit Prices, October, 1949, Giannini Foundation Report, as compiled by Canners League of California and Cling Peach Advisory Board.

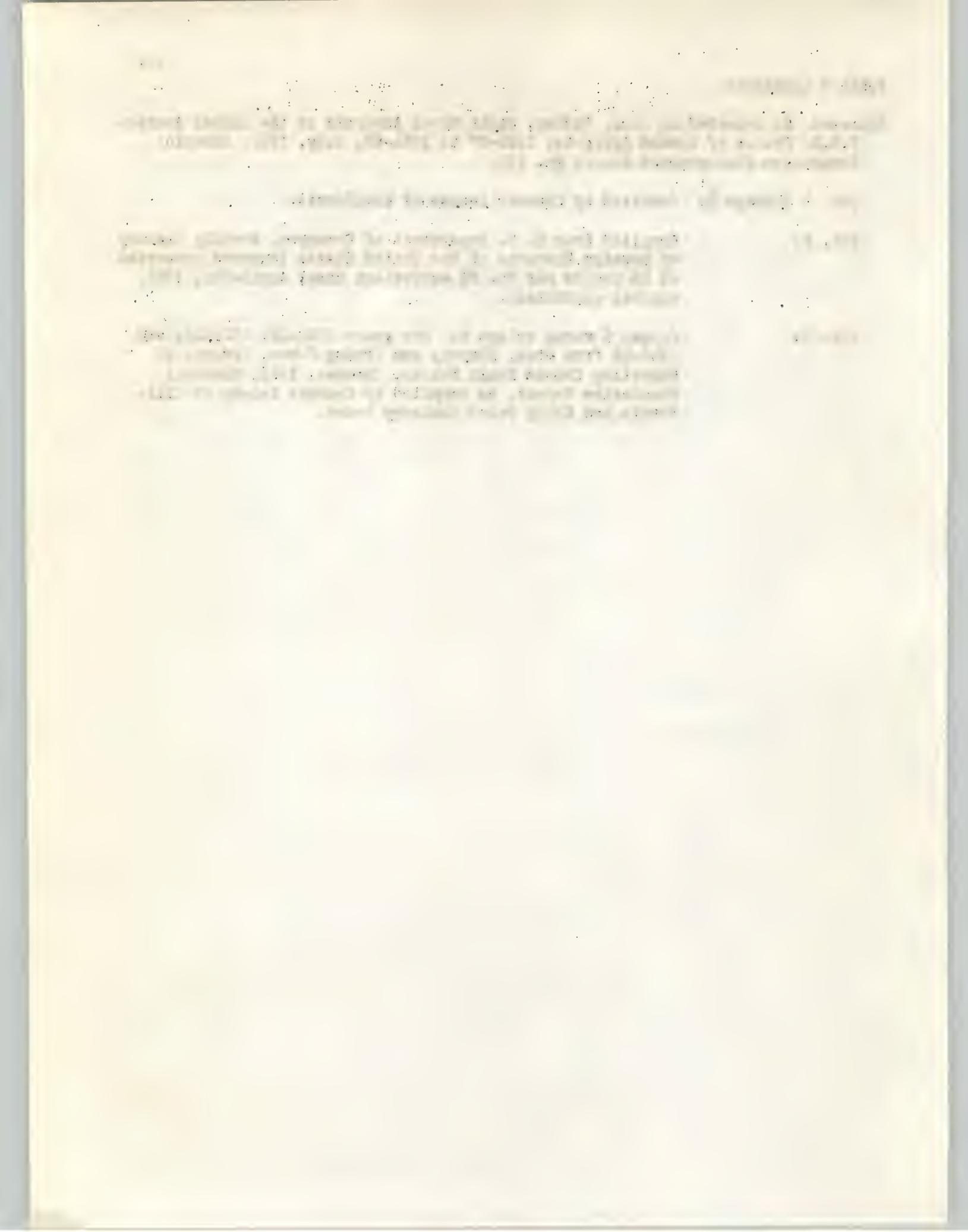


TABLE 9

Canners' Pack, Carry-Over, Shipments, and Exports of California
Canned Freestone Peaches from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	Pack	Canners' stocks on hand at be- ginning of year	Total supply	Canners' stocks on hand at end of year	Total movement from canners' hands ^{a/}
		1		2	3
thousands of cases; 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ basis					
1924-25					1,030
1925-26					1,027
1926-27					447
1927-28	314	176	490	193	296
1928-29	157	193	350	40	310
1929-30	376	40	416	54	362
1930-31	120	54	174	29	145
1931-32	72	29	101	19	82
1932-33	23	19	42	2	40
1933-34	65	2	67	2	65
1934-35	340	2	342	21	321
1935-36	365	21	386	112	274
1936-37	475	112	587	69	518
1937-38	1,043	69	1,112	435	677
1938-39	376	435	811	269	542
1939-40	882	269	1,151	273	878
1940-41	1,134	273	1,407	174	1,233
(War years)					
1947-48	1,497	41	1,538	248	1,291
1948-49	1,708	248	1,952	265	1,690
1949-50	1,499	265	1,764	271	1,493
1950-51	1,677	271	1,948	52	1,896
1951-52	2,793	52	2,845	374	2,471

a/ No exports of canned freestone peaches are reflected; exports of all canned peaches are considered as clings since no breakdown between exports of clings and frees is available.

Sources:

Cols. 1, 2, and 4: Canners League of California as reported by Hoos, Sidney, and J. N. Boles, Selected Statistics on California Clingstone Peaches for the 1952 Canning Season, July, 1952, Giannini Foundation Mimeographed Report.

Col. 3: Column 1 plus column 2.

Col. 5: Column 3 minus column 4. For years 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27 from Hoos, Sidney, and Irving Dubov, Indexes of Competing Canned Fruit Prices, October, 1949, Giannini Foundation Report, as compiled by Canners League of California and Cling Peach Advisory Board.

WILSON'S BIRD IN CHINA AND
SOUTHERN ASIA, VOL. I, PART II
AND THE EAST ASIAN REGION

TABLE 10

California Canners' Pack, Carry-Over, Shipments,
and Exports of Canned Fruit Cocktail from 1936-37

Marketing year, June through May	Direct pack	Remanu- factured pack	Canners' carry- over on hand at begin- ning of year	Total supply	Canners' carry- over on hand at end of year	Total move- ment from canners' hands ^a	United States exports	Domestic shipment
			1		2	3	4	5
			thousands of cases; 24 No. 2½ basis					
1936-37	2,221			2,595	336	2,259	809	1,450
1937-38	3,078	228	336	3,642	1,295	2,347	758	1,589
1938-39	1,968	75	1,295	3,337	288	3,049	979	2,070
1939-40	3,580	73	288	3,942	747	3,195	1,044	2,151
1940-41	4,262	98	747	5,108	587	4,521	73	4,448
(War years)								
1947-48	9,324	125	62	9,511	299	9,212	442	8,770
1948-49	9,754	85	299	10,139	3,016	7,122	390	6,732
1949-50	6,135	445	3,016	9,596	2,104	7,492	471	7,021
1950-51	6,810	302	2,104	9,217	490	8,727	724	8,003
1951-52	8,999	--	490	9,488	2,335	7,153	705	6,448

a/ Movement figures may not be precisely consistent with other figures due to rounding errors.

Sources:

Cols. 1, 2, 3, and 5: Based on records of canners as compiled by Canners League of California and published in its numbered bulletins.

Col. 4: Sum of columns 1, 2, and 3.

Col. 6: Column 4 less column 5.

Col. 7: U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1936-December, 1947. U. S. Bureau of Census, Report FT410, United States Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, January, 1948-May, 1952.

Col. 8: Column 6 minus column 7.

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the first time, the author has been able to find a single specimen of *Leptostomum* in the collections of the British Museum.

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TABLE 11

Index of Competing Canned Fruit Prices Adjusted by United States Nonagricultural Income (1947-1949 = 100) and Canners' Carry-Over of Pears as Per Cent of Shipments from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	Weighted average price relatives of competing canned fruits	Index of United States nonagri- cultural income	Index of com- peting canned fruit prices adjusted for United States nonagricultural income	Canners' carry-over of pears at begin- ning of year as per cent of shipments in the year just Closed Opened	
				1	2
				1947-1949 = 100	
1924-25	87.63	34.7	252.5		
1925-26	75.27	37.6	200.2		
1926-27	77.34	38.5	200.9	39.2	25.9
1927-28	68.04	38.8	175.4	20.5	24.5
1928-29	69.14	40.3	171.6	10.2	7.7
1929-30	81.47	40.4	201.7	13.5	12.3
1930-31	63.85	35.6	179.4	39.9	36.4
1931-32	51.89	29.0	178.9	34.1	44.9
1932-33	45.28	22.8	198.6	43.7	39.5
1933-34	53.70	24.8	216.5	19.5	15.5
1934-35	58.33	27.2	214.4	9.9	9.1
1935-36	55.69	30.0	185.6	43.3	48.4
1936-37	57.31	35.5	161.4	35.8	23.9
1937-38	62.30	34.5	180.6	21.3	31.7
1938-39	51.65	34.1	151.5	42.9	36.9
1939-40	56.19	36.6	153.5	12.8	14.5
1940-41	55.34	40.7	136.0		
(War years)					
1947-48	102.30	95.3	107.3	4.4	4.1
1948-49	106.26	101.5	104.7	14.9	19.8
1949-50	91.44	103.2	88.6	20.8	13.6
1950-51	107.22	116.6	92.0	8.0	9.3
1951-52	110.04	128.5	85.6	11.8	13.0

Sources:

Col. 1: Table 4, column 2.

Col. 2: Based on monthly income data reported by U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business (monthly issues and revisions).

Col. 3: Column 1 divided by column 2.

Col. 4: Table 7, column 2, divided by column 7 of the preceding year.

Col. 5: Table 7, column 2, divided by column 7 of the same year.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

Top 5 companies by revenue in India

These are the top 5 companies by revenue in India. They are: 1. TCS, 2. Infosys, 3. Wipro, 4. HCL Technologies, and 5. Reliance Industries.

TABLE 12

Pacific Coast Canned Pears
 Multiple Regression (Least Squares) Equations and Auxiliary Constants
 (1926-27 to 1951-52, Excluding 1940-41 to 1946-47)

Equation number	Dependent variable ^{a/}	Constant	Independent variables ^{a/}									\bar{R}
			X_2	Log X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	X_7	X_8	X_9		
net regression coefficients, with their corresponding t-ratios in parentheses and beta coefficients in brackets												
1	X_1	-15.218521	-0.000350 (2.044029) [-0.239820]	10.594842 (8.644998) [1.581934]	0.018760 (2.515677) [0.500465]							0.960
2	X_1	- 2.211908	-0.000209 (1.398993) [-0.143278]	1.361059 (0.779906) [0.203222]		0.067080 (4.101315) [0.875199]						0.973
3	X_1	-12.533158	-0.000340 (1.995543) [-0.232872]	9.600104 (6.328580) [1.433408]	0.013861 (1.603339) [0.369766]		-0.000447 (1.098753) [-0.089864]					0.960
4	X_1	-13.418081	-0.000361 (2.090847) [-0.247582]	9.913308 (6.843237) [1.480173]	0.016126 (2.000745) [0.430186]			-0.009209 (0.897371) [-0.077013]				0.959
5	X_1	-13.323596	-0.000395 (2.140839) [-0.270638]	9.966090 (6.587340) [1.488054]	0.015475 (1.757006) [0.412813]				-0.008276 (0.731451) [-0.068015]			0.959
6	X_1	- 8.856147	-0.000379 (1.347504) [-0.260089]	9.434886 (4.381064) [1.408739]						-0.000055 (0.674569) [-0.288540]		0.944

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Table 12 continued.

Equation number	Dependent variable ^{a/}	Constant	Independent variables ^{a/}							
			Log X ₂	X ₂	Log X ₃	Log X ₉	Log X ₁₀	Log X ₁₁	X ₁₁	R̄
net regression coefficients, with their corresponding t-ratios in parentheses and beta coefficients in brackets										
7	X ₁	-15.902147		-0.000379 (2.171733) [-0.259606]			10.986636 (9.998272) [1.562512]		0.019347 (2.717004) [0.473190]	0.963
8	Log X ₁	- 2.801736	-0.235326 (2.769881) [- .222251]				1.236899 (14.397846) [1.821131]	0.990648 (5.342211) [0.792020]		0.982
9	Log X ₁	2.077211	-0.286937 (1.977596) [-0.270994]		0.986409 (6.356295) [1.524751]	-0.484759 (1.446574) [-0.426590]				0.954

a/ Specifications of variables:

X₁ = F.O.E. Prices of Pacific Coast Canned Pears (average all grades and sizes) in dollars per case
(Table 1, column 1).

X₂ = Domestic Movement of Pacific Coast Canned Pears in thousands of cases, 24 No. 2-1/2 basis
(Table 1, column 2).

X₃ = Index of United States Nonagricultural Income, 1947-1949 = 100 (Table 11, column 2).

X₄ = Index of Competing Canned Fruit Prices, adjusted for United States nonagricultural income,
1947-1949 = 100 (Table 11, column 3).

X₅ = Weighted Average Price Relatives of Competing Canned Fruits, 1947-1949 = 100 (Table 4, column 2).

(Continued on next page.)

(Occupancy after next 50 years)

$\chi^2 = 100$ (100% of the variance explained by the model)

$x^3 =$ The sum of three square numbers can never be a prime number > 700 (except for 649)

(LEPTÉ T⁴ COTINU S)

⁵ = Domestic Number of Electric Geyser Coming from the Department of Energy's EIA website.

(left) 5° column 13.

W = 100% **B** = area of projected coastal coverage (measured as the degree that the coast has been converted).

Exhibit 1 to opinion of Mr Justice

Despite its configuration

Table 12 continued.

- x_6 = Canners' Stocks of Pacific Coast Canned Pears at Beginning of Year in thousands of cases; 24 No. 2-1/2 basis (Table 7, column 2).
- x_7 = Canners' Carry-Over of Pears at Beginning of Year as Per Cent of Shipments in Year Just Closed (Table 11, column 4).
- x_8 = Canners' Carry-Over of Pears at Beginning of Year as Per Cent of Shipments in Year Just Opened (Table 11, column 5).
- x_9 = Canners' Domestic Shipments of Competing Canned Fruits in thousands of cases; 24 No. 2-1/2 basis (Table 5, column 8).
- x_{10} = Index of United States Disposable Income, 1947-1949 = 100 (Table 1, column 3).
- x_{11} = Index of Competing Canned Fruits Prices, adjusted by index of United States disposable personal income, 1947-1949 = 100 (Table 1, column 4).

- X¹ = Total-Télé = 100 (Lepje 1^o column 1)
- X² = Index of Combining power of different bases expressed in index of pure water standard taken as 100
- X³ = Index of pure water standard expressed in index of pure water standard taken as 100 (Lepje 1^o column 3)
- X⁴ = (Lepje 2^o column 2)
- X⁵ = Compressive resistance of combining power unit in gramme to cause 5% loss
(Lepje 2^o column 2)
- X⁶ = Compressive resistance of best af specimen of test as per cent of maximum of test that can be obtained
- X⁷ = (Lepje 3^o column 1)
- X⁸ = Compressive resistance of best af specimen of test as per cent of maximum of test that can be obtained
- X⁹ = (Lepje 3^o column 5)
- X¹⁰ = Compressive strength of mortar after curing 28 days at 25°C to determine the compressive strength of cement. If no S-T's para Lepje 1^o is completed: